had become less than that of *rufescens*, whereas in 1993 the combination of these two dark forms at over 60% was more than three times as common as *rufescens* which then was 17.3%.

Thus, the changing pattern of polymorphism in *C. truncata* at Dartford for some time in the future will remain an intriguing picture, somewhat unpredictable, regarding its speed and direction.

References

Barrett, C., 1902. The Lepidoptera of the British Islands, Lovell, Reeve & Co, London.

Chalmers-Hunt, J. M., 1970. Entomologist's Rec. J. Var. (Suppl.) 82: 59.

Ford, E., 1995. Moths. Collins.

Skinner, B., 1984. Colour Identification Guide to Moths of the British Isles. Viking.

South, R., 1939. The Moths of the British Isles. Warne.

Clouded yellow breeding in urban London

A nearly fully grown caterpillar of the Clouded Yellow butterfly *Colias croceus* was swept from one of the many lucerne plants sprouting from between heaps of bulldozed earth, crushed brick and other assorted rubble on a derelict site on the River Thames at Woolwich, south-east London, (OS grid reference TQ 431793, Vice County16 – West Kent), on 1.viii.2000. Although a regular migrant to Britain, appearing throughout much of the country, in urban London I have only ever seen this butterfly on derelict "brownfield" sites adjacent to the Thames. These sparsely-vegetated but floristically diverse areas of bare earth, crushed brick and twisted metal are surprisingly rich in scarce and unusual warmth-loving invertebrates.— RICHARD A. JONES, 135 Friern Road, East Dulwich, London SE22 0AZ. (E-mail: bugmanjones@hotmail.com)

Callistus lunatus (F.) (Col.: Carabidae) at Box Hill in 1964

Among some insects lately shown to me by my friend Keith Lewis I was much surprised to see an example of this beautiful and now very rare ground-beetle, which he had taken at Box Hill, Surrey, on 25 August, 1964. It was found under cover of some sort – possibly a chalk stone. This is one of the only two records for the area, and indeed anywhere, since a specimen was taken at Shoreham, West Kent, in 1953 and, not long after, a small colony was found at Brook near Wye, East Kent, by C. A. W. Duffield.

As my friend Prof. J. A. Owen has remarked, it is a curious fact that the chalk-loving *C. lunatus* is not known to have ever occurred on the South Downs – e.g. in Sussex – but only on the North Downs (from the London district to Folkestone and Dover) and the Chilterns, perhaps once only (Streatley, J. R. Tomlin). – A. A. Allen, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.